

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

[1 Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1799.

[No. 1919.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For SALE, by
JOHN G. WHITEHORNE,
CYDER BRANDY of a superior Quality, by the Pipe, Barrel, or less Quantity.
Also, a few Pipes Brandy distilled from Wines, equal to the best Spanish Brandy.
Newport, Jan. 14, 1799.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Worshipful Town-Council to receive, examine and adjust the Claims on the Estate of Mr. DANIEL MASON, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, having made Report, agreeably to Law, and the Council having received, examined and allowed the same, Notice is hereby given to the several Claimants, that by applying to the Subscriber, they may receive their respective Dividends.

J. BOURS, Administrator.
Newport, Jan. 14, 1799.

THE Subscriber informs the Thief, that broke into his Cellar, on Saturday Night last, that he was taken unawares:—But if he comes again, and gets away unhurt, he shall be forgiven.

SAM. CHACE.
Newport, Jan. 14, 1799.

BENJAMIN HADWEN,
Has just Received, and for Sale.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
At his Shop, the Corner of the Old Church-Lane, Thames-street.
Newport, 26th, 11th Month, 1798.

To be LET, or SOLD,

A FARM, belonging to the Subscriber, and entered upon the 25th of March, containing about 300 Acres in North-Kingstown, about Three Miles and a Half W. S. W. from Biffell's Mills.—Said Farm has on it a Sufficiency of Wood, an old and a young Orchard; has a Dwelling-House, and an excellent Barn, almost new, with a good Corn-Crib, &c. &c. Said Farm lies about Half a Mile from the Episcopal Church.—For Terms apply to Peter Phillips, Esq. in Wickford, or the Subscriber.

Also, to be Let as soon as they may be wanted, Six separate Lots of Land, at the North End of this Town, in excellent Order, either for garden or pasturing—and, likewise, a House and two Lots of Land lying in Portsmouth, on the East Regent, Five Miles from this Town. He has also to Sell, a Quantity of Choice Hay, in his Barn, with two good Horse-Carts and Utensils, and an excellent Slay, to go with one or two Horses.—Likewise a second hand Chaise, and Indian Corn by the larger or smaller Quantity.—For further Particulars inquire of
OLIVER R. WARNER.
Newport, Dec. 25, 1798.

FOR SALE,
BEST English GUN-POWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or less Quantity, by
ANTHONY DIXON.
Newport, January 21, 1799.

SIMON DAVIS
Has just received, and for Sale,
A FRESH Supply of BRANDY; third Proof—St. Croix, RUM;—Jamaica SPIRITS—and SHER-
RY WINE, all of the first Quality.
Nov. 13, '98.

C. FOWLER & Company
Have for Sale, at their Store on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BRANDY,
Geneva,
Jamaica Spirits,
West-India and
New-England
Rum,
Good retailing
Molasses,
Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, and
Fayal Wines, per Quarter Cask.
Loaf and Brown Sugars; Gun-
powder, Hyson and Souchong Teas
per Chest or Dozen; Choco-
late; Mace; Nutmegs; Cassia;
Pimento; Sweet Oil; Superfine
and Common Flour; Middlings
and Ship-Bread.

Also, Hollow Ware, per Ton;
Nails; Iron Shovels; Window
Glass; Brushes; and a Variety of
other Articles, which they will fur-
nish Shopkeepers with on the most
reasonable Terms.

TO BE SOLD,
(if applied for soon)

TWENTY Acres of good
LAND, completely walled
in, with a Row of large Button-
wood Trees on two Sides of the
Lot, and a good Dwelling-House,
25 by 23 Feet, one Story high,
completely finished, with a good
Cellar under it, also a good Garden,
and Well of excellent Water—said
Land joins the South Ferry Land
on the North Side, and Col. John
Gardner's Farm on the South Side.
—The Whole of said Land is good
for plowing, grazing or meadow.

Also, that remarkable fast-sailing
Boat, Nancy, that now plies from
the South-Ferry to Newport—said
Boat has been lately repaired from
her Keel, and is equal, if not supe-
rior to any new One that can be
built, of her Size. The above
Land and Boat will be sold on rea-
sonable Terms, and Pay made easy.
For further Particulars inquire of
JAMES GARDNER,
now living at the South-Ferry.
South-Kingstown, Dec. 24, 1798.

BLANKS

WRITS for the Courts
of Common Pleas—Exe-
cutions—Judicial Writs and Exe-
cutions—(agreeably to the Form
lately enacted in the Revision of
the Laws)—for Sale by the Printer
heretof.

REFLECTIONS

On a late publication by Doctor Logan.
DOCTOR George Logan in his narrative published in the Aurora, and dated the 20 January, states among other things.

1. That he did not go to France at the di-
rection, request, or on the advice of any person,
whatsoever.

2. That he did not act, when there, as the
agent official, or up-official, of any man or set
of men whatsoever.

3. That he did not carry any message, letter,
or introduction whatever, from any Citizen of
America, addressed to any citizen or public bo-
dy in France.

4. That two certificates of citizenship which
he carried with him, were addressed to no one.

The first reflection which naturally occurs on
reading these facts, respects the extreme caution
used by the Doctor's friends, to prevent the
possibility of any other person being legally
compromised in his mission. The second re-
flection is why, if the mission was innocent and
proper, were such studied precautions used to
screen his friends from a share of the reputation
of his mission. It is apparent, that the Doc-
tor's friends knew how near a man might ap-
proach treason, without injury to his neck, in
case the measure should become a subject of
legal investigation.

It is in no wise probable, that so subtle a
conduct could have proceeded from the mere co-
siderations of the Doctor's mind, unaided by the
repeated suggestions of men well acquainted
with the law and with the constitution.

A word or two more particular on what the
Doctor says.

1. The Doctor says he did not go to France
at the request of any one. But he does not say,
such a mission was not suggested at least by one
of the persons who furnished him with his cer-
tificates of citizenship, as a praise worthy and
philanthropic undertaking for a man of for-
tune. He does not say, it was such studied
conversation that kindled up his zeal for the
service; and we cannot expect, he will acknow-
ledge, that by this covert mode of proceeding
he was induced to propose himself formally for
the Negotiation.

2. The Doctor says he did not act when in
France as the official agent of any man or set of
men. This is true, for no man except the Pre-
sident of the United States, could have vested
him with an official character or created him an
official agent. He confesses, however, that he
did whatever an official agent could do, except
that of entering into a formal negotiation and
treaty.

3. The Doctor says he did not carry any
message, letter or introduction from any citizen
of America, addressed to any citizen or public
body in France. But he does not tell us that
he carried no message or letter from any French
citizen or French ex-minister or consul intro-
ductory of him and his business; or that he
carried no letter addressed to some such lost
and degraded American citizen in France as
Joel Barlow covering letters which were to op-
pen his way to the Directory.

4. The Doctor says he carried with him two
certificates of citizenship which were addressed
to no one. It is to be wished that the Doctor
had told us who gave him these certificates of
citizenship. One of these certificates his
friends inform us was signed by the Vice-
President. It surely does not come within the
range of the Vice-President's functions to grant
certificates of citizenship. Why in this instance
has the Vice-President usurped a power with
which neither the laws nor the constitution have
vested him? Was this certificate to be a token
or evidence that the Doctor belonged to a cer-
tain sect, and might be safely trusted by the
illuminati of all countries (for it was address-
ed to no one),—or was it to be in the place of
a symbol by which the Directory might recog-
nize him as one of the faithful Americans? It
is certainly incumbent upon the Doctor to
explain himself further upon this subject, and
lay before the public a copy of the Vice-Pres-
ident's certificate of citizenship.

Further, every one knows or has heard of,
the unexpected, mysterious and secret departure
of Koscisko for France, at or about the time
of the Doctor's departure for the same country.
It is equally well known, at least to many
of the citizens of Philadelphia, that immediately
preceding this memorable event, the Vice-
President was in the custom of making twilight
visits to this intriguer, which sometimes went
far into the night. Is it possible, now for any
person whose interest is not utterly debased by
the dreadful principles of Jacobinism not to see
an evident connection between the Doctor's
mission and Koscisko's departure and arrival
in France, and not to think it probable, that
the latter and real object of the mission passed
not as the Doctor imagined, through him but
that Koscisko who is well known to be the
hired agent of France for effecting revolutions,
and who arrived in France as soon as the
Doctor.

Again, the public ought to be informed of
two late visits made by the Doctor, from which
they will draw their own conclusions respecting
his communications, and the ulterior object of his
mission. One of these was in Washington in
the town of Mifflintown, where the Doctor had

an interview with Hamilton Rowan; the other
was to New York, where he saw the French
ex-minister Genet.

I confess when I take a view of these circum-
stances and the whole subject, I have no doubts
remaining upon my mind, who was the prime
mover in this mysterious and highly criminal
transaction; that the personage alluded to is
the grand culprit, and the Doctor, the simple
instrument, who was to be brought before the
public to heighten the drama of conceal the
author, in case the play did not succeed. If
there are yet men who entertain a different be-
lief, they may be compared to the obstinate old
Knight in Rabelais, that every morning swal-
lowed a chimera for his breakfast.

Gen. U. S.

THE ANSWER.

Of the President of the United States to the
Address of the Hon. the Senate and Assembly
of the State of New York.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received your unanimous address.—
If an address of so much dignity and authority
could have received any addition from the
channel of conveyance, you have chosen, that
which is nearest my heart, in his Excellency
John Jay, the Governor of the State of New
York, of whose purity, patriotism, fortitude,
independence and profound wisdom, I have
been a witness for a long course of years. The
position in the Union of the great and growing
State of New York, its incalculable advantages
in agriculture, as well as commerce, renders
this unanimous act of the two houses of its
legislature, one of the most important events of
the present year.

With the most sincere respect and cordial
satisfaction, Gentlemen, I congratulate you on
the decided appearance in America, of a solid
national character. From the Mississippi to
the St. Croix, unquestionable proofs have
been given of national feelings, national prin-
ciples, and a national system. This is all that
was wanting to establish the power of the A-
merican people, and insure the respect and jus-
tice of other nations.

For all that is personal to myself, I pray you
to accept my best thanks. I never had, and I
never shall have, any claims on the gratitude
of my country. If I have done any duty to
them, and they are convinced of it, this is all
that I have desired or shall desire.

The strong claims which your Cause holds,
in the national defence and promotion, will
have every attention that depends on me.

I thank you for the expression of the satis-
faction you derive from, the truly, instance of
great and disinterested patriotism, which my illu-
strious predecessor has manifested. May he,
long continue to be, as he ever has been, the
instrument of great good, and the example of
great virtue to his fellow-citizens; the last act
of his political life, in accepting his appoint-
ment, will be recorded in history as one of the
most brilliant examples of public virtue, that
ever was exhibited among mankind.

JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, August 31, 1798.

By the Ship Alexander Hamilton, arrived at
New York from Hamburg, and the Minerva
was. Turner, arrived at Boston, from Port-
smouth, we have the following late Advices,
viz.

VENICE, October 26.

THE English have sent four frigates into
the Adriatic, which blockades Ancona,
to cut off the communication with Corsica.

The inhabitants of Malta, are provided with
provisions by the English and Portuguese.—
The latter have taken a French frigate coming
from Malta, under Spanish colours.

P. A. R. I. S., November 2.

By private letters from Alexandria it appears
that the Ship Le Parisien, having on board all
the materials for the air balloons, was stranded
on the coast of Egypt.

November 8.

By a report of Genetieux, made to the Coun-
cil of 500 on 18 November, it appears that se-
rious rebellions had taken place in a part of
the United Departments, occasioned by the
military requisition. He says "it was produ-
ced by the indignation of England, and of sa-
tisfaction. The authors thereof are persons de-
voted partly to the former Helic government,
and partly to the Jacobin's party. The
rebels are priests, monks, vagrants and
strangers. Liberty trees have been replaced by
crosses—a part of the badges were Orange
cockades—others had painted the Imperial
Eagle on their hats. The Directory has taken
the most efficient measures to punish the rebels,
and has reason to expect a complete victory.

One million and a half of livres were im-
mediately voted by the Council, and contri-
buted in by the Ancients, as an addition to the
funds at the private disposition of the Directory.
They write from Briss, that the United
Armies, belonging to Bonaparte's division
which undertook the last victorious campaign
on against Ireland, is returned to L'Orient.
Letters from the Head Quarters of the Fran-
cise army, dated 2nd October, mention the de-
feat of 12,000 men, consisting of the English

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3. That he did not carry any message, letter, or introduction whatever, from any Citizen of America, addressed to any citizen or public body in France.

4. That two certificates of citizenship which he carried with him, were addressed to no one.

The first reflection which naturally occurs on reading these facts, respects the extreme caution used by the Doctor's friends, to prevent the possibility of any other person being legally compromised in his mission. The second reflection is why, if the mission was innocent and proper, were such studied precautions used to screen his friends from a share of the reputation of his mission. It is apparent, that the Doctor's friends knew how near a man might approach treason, without injury to his neck, in case the measure should become a subject of legal investigation.

It is in no wise probable, that so subtle a conduct could have preceded from the mere cogitations of the Doctor's mind, unaided by the repeated suggestions of men well acquainted with the law and with the constitution.

A word or two more particular on what the Doctor says,

1. The Doctor says he did not go to France at the request of any one. But he does not say, such a mission was not suggested at least by one of the persons who furnished him with his certificates of citizenship, as a pious and philanthropic undertaking for a man of fortune. He does not say, it was such studied conversation that kindled up his zeal for the service; and we cannot expect, he will acknowledge, that by this covert mode of proceeding he was induced to propose himself formally for the Negotiation.

2. The Doctor says he did not act when in France as the official agent of any man or set of men. This is true, for no man except the President of the United States, could have vested him with an official character or created him an official agent. He confesses, however, that he did whatever an official agent could do, except that of entering into a formal negotiation and treaty.

3. The Doctor says he did not carry any message, letter or introduction from any citizen of America, addressed to any citizen or public body in France. But he does not tell us that he carried no message or letter from any French citizen or French ex-minister or consul introductory of him and his business; or that he carried no letter addressed to some such lost and degraded American citizen in France as, Joel Barlow covering letters which were to open his way to the Directory.

4. The Doctor says he carried with him two certificates of citizenship which were addressed to no one. It is to be wished that the Doctor had told us who gave him these certificates of citizenship. One of these certificates his friends inform us was signed by the Vice-President. It surely does not come within the range of the Vice-President's functions to grant certificates of citizenship. Why in this instance has the Vice-President usurped a power with which neither the laws nor the constitution have vested him? Was this certificate to be a token or evidence that the Doctor belonged to a certain sect, and might be safely trusted by the Illuminati of all countries (for it was addressed to no one)—or was it to be in the place of a symbol by which the Directory might recognize him as one of the faithful Americans? It is certainly incumbent upon the Doctor to explain himself further upon this subject, and lay before the public a copy of the Vice-President's certificate of citizenship.

Further, every one knows or has heard of the unexpected, mysterious and secret departure of Kosciuszko for France, at or about the time of the Doctor's departure for the same country. It is equally well known, at least to many of the citizens of Philadelphia, that immediately preceding this memorable event, the Vice-President was in the custom of making twilight visits to this intriguer, which sometimes went far into the night. Is it possible, now for any person whose interests are not equally debased by the dreadful principles of Jacobinism not to see an evident connection between the Doctor's mission and Kosciuszko's departure and arrival in France, and not to think it probable, that the least and real object of the mission passed not as the Doctor imagined, through him but that Kosciuszko, who is well known to be the hired agent of France for effecting revolutions, and who arrived in France as soon as the Doctor.

Again, the public ought to be informed of two late visits made by the Doctor, from which they will draw their own conclusions, respecting this mysterious, and yet so obvious object of his mission. One of these was to Washington in the town of New York, where the Doctor had

an interview with Hamilton Rowan; the other was to New York, where he saw the French ex-minister Genet.

I confess when I take a view of these circumstances and the whole subject, I have no doubt remaining upon my mind, who was the prime mover in this mysterious and highly criminal transaction; that the personage alluded to is the grand culprit, and the Doctor, the simple instrument, who was to be brought before the public to heighten the drama of conceal the author, in case the play did not succeed. If there are yet men who entertain a different belief, they may be compared to the obstinate old Knight in Rabelais, that every morning swallowed a chimera for his breakfast.

Gen. U. S.

THE ANSWER.

Of the President of the United States to the Address of the Hon. the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York.

GENTLEMEN,
I have received your unanimous address.—If an address of so much dignity and authority could have received any addition from the channel of convyance, you have chosen, that which is dearest to my heart, in his Excellency John Jay, the Governor of the State of New York, of whose purity, patriotism, fortitude, independence and profound wisdom, I have been a witness for a long course of years. The position in the Union of the great and growing State of New-York, its incalculable advantages in agriculture, as well as commerce, renders this unanimous act of the two houses of its legislature, one of the most important events of the present year.

With the most sincere respect and cordial satisfaction, Gentlemen, I congratulate you on the decided appearance in America, of a solid national character. From the Mississippi to the St. Croix, unquestionable proofs have been given of national feelings, national principles, and a national system. This is all that was wanting to establish the power of the American people, and insure the respect and justice of other nations.

For all that is personal to myself, I pray you to accept my best thanks. I never had, and I never shall have, any claims on the gratitude of my country. If I have done my duty to them, and they are convinced of it, this is all that I have desired or shall desire.

The strong claims which your State holds, in the national defence and protection, will have every attention that depends on me.

I thank you for the expression of the satisfaction you derive from, the truth instance of great and disinterested patriotism, which my illustrious predecessor has manifested. May he long continue to be, as he ever has been, the instrument of great good, and the example of great virtue to his fellow-citizens; the last act of his political life, in accepting his appointment, will be recorded in history as one of the most brilliant examples of public virtue, that ever was exhibited among mankind.

JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, August 31, 1798.

By the Ship Alexander Hamilton, arrived at New York from Hamburg, and the Minerva, Turner, arrived at Boston, from Portsmouth, we have the following late Advertiser.

VENICE, October 26.
The English have sent four frigates into the Adriatic, which blockades Ancona, to cut off the communication with Corfu.

The inhabitants of Malia, are provided with provisions by the English and Portuguese.—The latter have taken a French frigate coming from Malia, under Spanish colours.

P. A. R. I. S. November 2.
By private letters from Alexandria it appears that the ship Le Patriote, having on board all the materials for the air balloons, was stranded on the coast of Egypt.

November 3.
By a report of Genissieux, made to the Council of 500 on 21 November, it appears that serious rebellions had taken place in a part of the United Departments, occasioned by the military requisition. He says "it was produced by the indignation of England, and of fanaticism. The authors thereof are persons devoted partly to the former Belgic government, and partly to the Stadholder's party. The rebels are priests, monks, vagrants and strangers. Liberty trees have been replaced by crosses—a part of the badges were Orange cockades—others had painted the Imperial Eagle on their hats. The Directory has taken the most efficient measures to punish the rebels, and has reason to expect a complete victory.

One million and a half of livres were in consequence voted by the Council, and concurred in by the Assemblée, as an addition to the funds at the private disposition of the Directory. They write from Bruck, that the troops of Samillate, belonging to Bonaparte's division which undertook the last unfortunate expedition against Ireland, is returned to L. Orient.

Letters from the Head Quarters of the Russian army, dated 22 October mention the arrival of 22,000 men, recruits of the Emperor

options, to join full motion in three columns, the of which is to march to Naples.

B R U S S E L S, November 3.

Yesterday at 4 A. M. the police officers, officers of the peace and national troops were assembled. Lists were handed them of a certain number of persons who should be arrested—the arrests commenced at 5 A. M. and lasted through the whole day, several of the persons to be apprehended escaped, all others were committed to the criminal prison. It is not yet known whether these arrests have any connexion with the discovery of a conspiracy, or whether the prisoners are only considered as hostages.

By a letter from Brussels of 4th Nov. it appears that in different parts of Belgium, large bodies of rebels under able leaders and provided with cannon are assembled. General Coland was making preparations to attack them; meanwhile a number of bloody actions had taken place near St. Amand, on the Scheldt.

Troops were marching from Paris towards Belgium.

L O N D O N, Nov. 16.
Grand Scheme of Commercial Finance.

Those who affect to penetrate into the secrets of the Cabinet furnish materials for political speculation, of a weight and substance, which, at the first glance, are astonishing!

The character and extent of the league which is forming against France certainly develops themselves more and more, England is known to be the foul of it. We are assured, that the Jures which our ministers have thrown out for new commercial treaties are likely to open channels of trade hitherto unattempted even by the enterprise of individual adventurers; and the advantage to be derived from which, it is highly probable we shall obtain at the price of the continuance of war.

A Commercial Treaty with the Emperor of Russia—a Commercial Treaty with the Emperor of Germany—a Commercial Treaty with the King of Prussia—a Commercial Treaty with the Ottoman Porte—a Commercial Treaty with the King of Spain are all at this moment, on the anvil; besides several inferior treaties, such as one with the King of Naples, which we are told, are actually concluded. By these treaties we expect to have the navigation of every sea opened to our trade; and what the French are endeavouring to accomplish by the revolutionary torrent, we are aiming to obtain by compromise.

On Friday last a Committee of Merchants were consulted on various points in these projected conventions, and it is expected that the wide extended plan will be made known soon after the meeting of Parliament. By the treaty with the Turks the expectation is formed of securing all the advantages of that short communication with India which Buonaparte's expedition was intended to open to France by force of arms. The Levant trade will be revived; and, by the free navigation of the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, we expect to penetrate, by the Danube, into the heart of Germany.

The treaty with Spain, is by no means chimerical. We have good reasons for believing that the ground is opened. Offers have been made, too tempting to be resisted, and the only difficulty is, how to protect Spain from the vengeance of the French on the Pyrenean frontier. It is not impossible, but that a Russian army may be destined to this service, while the collected wealth of several years, which has been obtained in South America, for fear of its falling into the hands of the English on its passage, and of the French on its landing, will be brought home under the convoy of the British Marine.

We forbear to enter further into the details. At these projects, however, give us the certainty of continued war, we are making preparations accordingly. The Navy Board, we are assured, contracted on Monday last for the unprecedented quantity of 130,000 pair of shoes, and immediate contracts are to be made for other supplies. Why is this? Because the Subsidy (the intended price for some of the treaties) is to be paid in British manufactures, not in money.

The American Agents are at this time very busy in buying up ships, to be converted into fleets of force; several of the French, Dutch, and Spanish prizes lately taken, have been purchased by them, and are, with permission of Government, gone into private docks to be repaired, and fitted out with all possible dispatch. The Duke of Devonshire and Earl Mordaunt have set a laudable example in Ireland, by retaining, that they will let no estates in future to what are termed *middle men*; but that the real occupiers shall be the only tenants of the respective farms.

By the Lisbon Mail, which arrived yesterday, brought in Falmouth by the Prince of Wales Packet, in six days, we learn, that Sir James Saunderson, with five of the French ships captured off Abouker, has arrived at Lisbon, where he experienced a most honourary reception.

Mr. Dundas, late Secretary to the American Embassy at the Hague, is arrived in England, being appointed Secretary to Rufus King.

The remittances to this country from the Continent have of late been so small, that there is at this moment more cash in the Bank, than there has been at any period, since the commencement of the war.

The price of Salt Petre, has lately advanced near 50 per cent. Several articles of drugs are also increased lately beyond all precedent.

Yesterday arrived in town several of the Officers who came over in the late cartel ship from France.—They report, that the French government are in a state of the utmost alarm, in consequence of the tumults which have broken out

in the Netherlands; and that troops are pouring towards the Flemish frontier, from every quarter.

They also report, that on passing from L. St. to Gravelines, on the 6th instant, a very heavy cannonade was heard, in the direction of Courtray; in the neighbourhood of which town, it is supposed, an action had taken place, between the military and the people.

Tuesday arrived at Portsmouth, in the Topaze frigate, of 36 guns, his Royal Highness Prince Edward, from Quebec—left from Halifax, 21 days.

Also, arrived at Plymouth, on Monday, the Magnanime, and Minotaur frigates, with L'Ambuscade, C. quille, and Refoule French prizes, captured by Sir John Ross's Warren.

Letters from Hamburg say, that Danton, with several Officers who have served under him, have been induced, by advantageous offers, to enter into the service of the Ottoman Porte. It is added, that Danton and suite are upon the eve of taking their departure for Constantinople.

UNION OF IRELAND AND GREAT BRITAIN.

So long since as the 1st inst. we mentioned that the Lord Chancellor Clare was to leave Ireland, immediately that Parliament was prorogued; and that we had reason to know, that his visit to this country, regarded a projected Union between the two kingdoms. We can now state, on equally good authority, that the project will be submitted to the respective Parliaments early in the ensuing session, and will probably be hinted at, in the speeches from the Throne.—The two Parliaments will, according to the present arrangement, be opened on the same day, viz. on the 20th of November.—As soon as His Majesty returns from Weymouth, an order of Council will be issued to this effect.

The plan for the proposed Union is already in considerable forwardness; but to state any particular circumstances respecting it, would not only be premature, but probably would also be incorrect. [See.]

It is said that the American Minister has remonstrated with our Government on the project of transporting the United Irishmen to America, and has intimated, that, in the event of their going thither, the Executive Power will send them back again. The United States have experienced the mischiefs arising from their territory becoming the receptacle of dissension from all quarters of the globe, and have accordingly strengthened their Administration with an Alien Bill, which has been already acted under in sending several Frenchmen out of the country, who were guilty of exciting dissension.

Sirius, *Grinby Roads*, Nov. 1, 1798.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that in pursuance of orders I received from Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Onslow Barr, I parted company with the fleet on the evening of the 23d instant, to reconnoitre the force of the enemy in the Texel. At eight, A. M. on the following morning, the Texel bearing S. by E. ten leagues, I fell in with the two Dutch frigates named in the margin,* at that time about two miles distance of each other.

Passing within gunshot to the leeward of them, I stood on until I could (upon tacking) nearly reach the weather-mast of the Waakzaamheid, my object being to prevent their junction; and by this means, that being accomplished, I had the satisfaction to cut off the latter, and bring her to, about nine o'clock, when she hauled down her colours, and fired a gun to leeward; as soon as the prisoners were exchanged, I made sail after the other, and although nearly out of sight, I had the good fortune before five, P. M. to bring her to a kind of running action, which continued about half an hour, without intermission; at times, during which she kept up a smart but ill directed discharge of cannon and musketry, when she stuck to his Majesty's ship: She is called the Furie, and under the orders of the Captain of the Waakzaamheid, and had the Commandant of the Troops and a number of Officers on board. I am happy to add, there was only one man wounded by a musket ball, and that his Majesty's ship, suffered but little, one shot through her bowsprit, her rigging, &c. but little cut. The loss on board the Furie was eight men killed, and fourteen wounded: her hull, masts, &c. have suffered much.

This expedition has been waiting an opportunity of sailing, since the 21st of July last.—They left the Texel at eleven o'clock the preceding night. I have the honour to be, &c.

RICH. KING.

* *Waakzaamheid* Captain *Niceuse* Senior Captain, mounting 26 guns, 24 nine-pounders on the main deck, two six pounders on the fore-castle, having 1000 Dutch powder and 122 French troops, (total 222) on board, also 2000 pounds of arms besides other ordnance stores.

Furie, Capt. *Platz*, of 36 guns, 24 twelve-pounders on the deck and ten six pounders on her quarter deck and fore-castle, with 153 Dutch seamen, and 165 French troops (total 318) on board also 4000 pounds of arms, besides other ordnance stores.

November 27.

The whole of the stores, collected at Aleppo and Alexandria, for the use of the French army of Egypt, have been confiscated, by order of the Porte.

A Spanish frigate has lately arrived at Vigo, with fourteen millions of piastres, from the Havannah.

The inspection of all the intercourse between France and Holland, as well as this country, is by the medium of Carrels, has given rise to an opinion that some communications had taken place at Paris. We think it extremely likely to be the case.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER
To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State of MARYLAND.

GENTLEMEN.

AN eloquent address, adopted by the two Houses of the General Assembly of Maryland, and signed on the fourteenth of this month, by Mr. Perry, the President of the Senate, and Mr. Chapman, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been presented to me by Mr. Howard, one of your Senators in Congress, in the absence of the other, Mr. Lloyd.

Convinced, as I have been, by an attentive observation of more than twenty years, that there is no state in this union whose public affairs, upon all great national occasions, have been conducted with more method, wisdom and decision, or whose results have been the effect of a more comprehensive and profound view of the subject, than those of the State of Maryland, I cannot receive the assurances of your entire and cordial approbation of the measures of my administration, without a singular sensation of pride and pleasure.

What shall I say to you gentlemen, on the subject of destruction of religion and encouragement of loose principles? I am not fond of introducing this sacred topic into political discussions. But religion is the basis of moral obligation—the essence of all governments; the only ground of confidence between man and man, and the foundation of all society.—Without it the world would be a universal and perpetual war of artifice, intrigue, fraud, stratagem and violence, of all men against all men. This at least is my opinion, tho' I shall not persecute those who differ from me.

When religious liberty has been asserted by invincible arguments of the founders of this country, as well as the philosophers of this century, and the last; when every engine of wit, satire, humour and ridicule, have been employed to discountenance intolerance, is the whole to terminate in a cruel and sanguinary persecution of all religions? In the summation of all the sacred foundations of morality, government and society? America will not, I trust, be willing to be converted into a perfect bedlam, whatever other parts of the world may wish it.

At the time when, under every discouragement, I was called by the suffrages of very little more than half of the nation to the presidency of the general government, I was fully aware of the dangers that surrounded us, and of the perplexities that awaited my administration. A responsibility which might be determined, as my election had been, by two or three votes, presented itself before me, enough to have appalled a heart possessed of more fortune than mine. But as the course of my life had led me for twenty years through scenes which afforded me, perhaps more than any other American, opportunities of weighing the probable effects of the passions, convulsions and agonies of a great nation, broke loose from all restraint, in the centre of Europe, I thought it might be as difficult for me as for any other to excuse myself from the trial. The affectionate and ardent support which I have received from my fellow citizens, has appeared much earlier, and more unanimous, than my most sanguine hopes had ever anticipated. In the generous and general declarations of satisfaction and approbation of my fellow citizens, in all parts of the union, I have received a reward which I esteem above all other personal consideration in this life. Nothing of the kind has excited my gratitude more sincerely than this magnanimous address from the General Assembly of Maryland. Most cordially I wish you all health and happiness.

JOHN ADAMS.
Philadelphia, December 23, 1798.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, January 8.

A Message, accompanied by sundry papers relative to the imprisonment of American Seamen, from on board the Baltimore, by a vessel of war belonging to Great Britain, in pursuance of a resolution of the House of the 2d instant.—The message was as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

In compliance with your desire, expressed in your Resolution of the 2d of this month, I lay before you an extract, of a letter from George C. Morton, acting Consul of the United States at the Havannah, dated the 13th of November, 1798, to the Secretary of State, with a copy of a letter from him to L. Trevelyan and William Simons, Esqrs, with their answer. Although your request extends no further, than such information as has been received, yet it may be a satisfaction to you to know, that as soon as this intelligence was communicated to me, circular orders were given by my direction to all the commanders of our vessels of war, a copy of which is also herewith transmitted.—I also directed this intelligence and these orders to be communicated to his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and to our Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Great Britain, with instructions to him to make the proper representation to that government upon this subject.

It is but justice to say, this is the first instance of misbehaviour of any of the British officers towards our vessels of war, that has come to my knowledge. According to all the representations that I have seen, the flag of the United States and their officers and men have been treated by the civil and military authority of the British nation, in Nova Scotia, the West India Islands, and on the Ocean, with uniform civility, politeness and friendship. I have no doubt that this first instance of misconduct will be readily corrected.

JOHN ADAMS.
To the Commanders of armed vessels in the service of the United States, given at the Navy Department, Dec. 29, 1798.

S I R,

It is the positive command of the President, that on no pretence whatever you permit the public vessel of war, under your command to be detained, or searched; nor any of the officers or men belonging to her, to be taken from her by the ships or vessels of any foreign nation, so long as you are in a capacity to repel such outrage on the honor of the American flag. If force should be exerted to compel your submission, you are to resist that force to the utmost of your power, and when overpowered by superior force, you are to strike your flag, and thus yield your vessel as well as your men; but never your men without your vessel.

You will remember, however, that your demeanor be respectful and friendly to the vessels and people of all nations in amity with the United States; and that you avoid as carefully, the commission of, as the substitution of, injury.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, D. STODDERT.

NEWPORT, January 22.
L A U N C H.

Yesterday Morning at Sun Rise, the United States Frigate GENERAL GREENE was launched at Warren.—The Business was accomplished with Ease and Expedition, and without an Accident of any Kind.—The Frigate was expected to arrive in our Harbour this Day.—The Memory of the great and gallant General, whose Name she bears, is dear to the Citizens of this State, and renders interesting to us every Thing which renews the Recollection of Rhode-Island's FAVORITE SON.

IMPEACHMENT OF W. BLOUNT.

On the 4th Instant, the Senate of the United States proceeded with the Trial on the Plea of their Jurisdiction, and Mr. Dallas replied at great length to the Argument of Mr. Bayard (noticed in our last) after which the Court adjourned to the next Day, when Mr. Ingersoll delivered a Speech of about two Hours long, on the same Side with Mr. Dallas, and was replied to in a Speech of nearly the same Length by Mr. Harper, one of the Managers. The Senate not being ready to come to a Decision, adjourned till Monday the 7th Instant, when it was decided by 14 Voices against 11, that the Senate have no Jurisdiction in the Cause.—The Impeachment is of Course at an End.

A Bill has been reported and is now under Discussion in the House of Representatives, for punishing an Usurpation of the Executive Power of Negotiation, by unauthorized Persons. The Bill appears to be supported by a large Majority of the House.—Considerable Progress has been made in the Bankrupt-Bill. An Amendment has been agreed to, whereby the Operation of this Bill is suspended till the 1st Nov. 1799.

regions, to gain full motion in three columns, one of which is to march to Naples.

BRUSSELS, November 3.
Yesterday at 4 A.M. the police officers, officers of the peace and national troops were assembled. Lifts were loaded with a certain number of persons who should be arrested—the arrests commenced at 5 A.M. and lasted through the whole day, several of the persons to be apprehended escaped, all others were committed to the criminal prisons. It is not yet known whether these arrests have any connexion with the discovery of a conspiracy, or whether the prisoners are only considered as hostages.

By a letter from Brussels of 4th Nov. it appears that in different parts of Belgium, large bodies of rebels under able leaders and provided with cannon are assembled. General Collard was making preparations to attack them; meanwhile a number of bloody actions had taken place near St. Amand, on the Scheldt. Troops were marching from Paris towards Belgium.

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Grand Scheme of Commercial Finance.

Those who affect to penetrate into the secrets of the Cabinet furnish materials for political speculation, of a weight and substance, which, at the first glance, are astonishing.

The character and extent of the league which is forming against France certainly develops themselves more and more. England is known to be the foul of it. We are assured, that thetures which our ministers have thrown out for new commercial treaties are likely to open channels of trade hitherto unattempted even by the enterprise of individual adventurers; and the advantage to be derived from which, it is highly probable we shall obtain at the price of the continuance of war.

A Commercial Treaty with the Emperor of Russia—a Commercial Treaty with the Emperor of Germany—a Commercial Treaty with the King of Prussia—a Commercial Treaty with the Ottoman Porte—a Commercial Treaty with the King of Spain! are all at this moment, on the anvil besides several inferior treaties, such as one with the King of Naples, which we are told, are actually concluded. By these treaties we expect to have the navigation of every sea opened to our trade; and what the French are endeavouring to accomplish by the revolutionary torrent, we are aiming to obtain by compromise.

On Friday last a Committee of Merchants were consulted on various points in these projected conventions, and it is expected that the wide extended plan will be made known soon after the meeting of Parliament. By the treaty with the Turks the expectation is formed of securing all the advantages of that short communication with India which Buonaparte's expedition was intended to open to France by force of arms. The Levant trade will be revived; and, by the free navigation of the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, we expect to penetrate, by the Danube, into the heart of Germany.

The treaty with Spain, is by no means chimerical. We have good reasons for believing that the ground is opened. Offers have been made, too tempting to be resisted, and the only difficulty is, how to protect Spain from the vengeance of the French on the Pyrenean frontier. It is not impossible, but that a Russian army may be destined to this service, while the collected wealth of several years, which has been obtained in South America, for fear of its falling into the hands of the English on its passage, and of the French on its landing, will be brought home under the convoy of the British Marine.

We forbear to enter further into the details. As these projects, however, give us the certainty of continued war, we are making preparations accordingly. The Navy Board, we are assured, contracted on Monday last for the unprecedented quantity of 130,000 pair of shoes; and immense contracts are to be made for other articles. Why is this? Because the Subsidy (the intended price for some of the treaties) is to be paid in British manufactures, not in money.

The American Agents are at this time very busy in buying up ships, to be converted into ships of force; several of the French, Dutch, and Spanish prizes lately taken, have been purchased by them, and are, with permission of Government, gone into private docks to be repaired, and fitted out with all possible despatch. The Duke of Devonshire and Earl Mordaunt have been a laudable example in Ireland, by resolving, that they will let no estates in future to what are termed *middle men*; but that the real occupiers shall be the only lessors of their respective farms.

By the Lisbon Mail, which arrived yesterday, brought to Falmouth by the Prince of Wales Packet, in six days, we learn, that Sir James Baillie, with five of the French ships captured off Abouker, has arrived at Lisbon, where he experienced a most honourary reception.

Mr. Dundas, late Secretary to the American Embassy at the Hague, is arrived in England, being appointed Secretary to Rufus King, Esq.

The remittance to this country from the Continent have of late been so great, that there is at this moment more cash in the Bank, than there has been at any period, since the commencement of the war.

The price of Salt Petre has lately advanced near 60 per cent. Several articles of drugs are also increased lately beyond all precedent.

Yesterday arrived in town several of the Officers who came over in the late cartel ships from France.—They report, that the French government are in a state of the utmost alarm, in consequence of the tumults which have broken out

in the Netherlands; and that troops are pouring towards the Flemish frontier, from every quarter.

They also report, that on passing from Liff to Gravelines, on the 6th instant, a very heavy cannonade was heard, in the direction of Courtray; in the neighbourhood of which town, it is supposed, an action had taken place, between the military and the people.

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UNION OF IRELAND AND GREAT BRITAIN.

So long since as the 1st inst. we mentioned that the Lord Chancellor Clare was to leave Ireland, immediately that Parliament was prorogued; and that we had reason to know, that his visit to this country, regarded a projected Union between the two kingdoms. We can now state, on equally good authority, that the project will be submitted to the respective Parliaments early in the ensuing session, and will probably be passed at, in the speeches from the Throne.—The two Parliaments will, according to the present arrangements, be opened on the same day, viz. on the 20th of November.—As soon as His Majesty returns from Weymouth, an order of Council will be issued to this effect.

The plan for the proposed Union is already in considerable forwardness; but to state any particular circumstances respecting it, would not only be premature, but probably would also be incorrect. [See]

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Sirius, Grinby Roads, Nov. 2, 1798.

I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that in pursuance of orders I received from Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Onslow Barr. I parted company with the fleet on the evening of the 2d instant, to reconnoitre the force of the enemy in the Texel. At eight, A.M. on the following morning, the Texel bearing S. by E. ten leagues, I fell in with the two Dutch frigates named in the margin,* at that time about two miles distance of each other.

Passing within gunshot to the leeward of them, I stood on until I could (upon tacking) nearly fetch the weather-mast (the Waakzaamheid), my object being to prevent their junction; and by this manoeuvre, that being accomplished, I had the satisfaction to cut off the latter, and bring her to, about nine o'clock, when she hauled down her colours, and fired a gun to leeward; as soon as the prisoners were exchanged, I made sail after the other, and although nearly out of sight, I had the good fortune before five, P.M. to bring her to a kind of running action, which continued about half an hour, within musket shot at times, during which she kept up a smart but ill directed discharge of cannon and musketry, when she stuck to his Majesty's ship: She is called the Furie, and under the orders of the Captain of the Waakzaamheid, and had the Commandant of the Troops and a number of Officers on board. I am happy to add, there was only one man wounded by a musket ball, and that his Majesty's ship, suffered but little, one shot through her bowsprit, her rigging, &c. but little hurt. The loss on board the Furie was eight men killed, and fourteen wounded, her hull, masts, &c. have suffered much.

This expedition has been waiting an opportunity of sailing, since the 21st of July last.—They left the Texel at eleven o'clock the preceding night. I have the honour to be, &c.

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Furie, Capt. Plaz, of 36 guns, 24 twelve-pounders on the deck and ten six-pounders on her quarter deck and fore-castle, with 153 Dutch seamen, and 165 French troops (total 318) on board also 4000 funds of arms, besides other ordnance stores.

November 29.

The whole of the fleet, collected at Aleppo and Alexandria, for the use of the French army of Egypt, have been confiscated, by order of the Porte.

A Spanish frigate has lately arrived at Vigo, with fourteen millions of piastres, from the Havannah.

The suspension of all the intercourse between France and Holland, as well as this country, by the medium of Carrels, has given rise to an opinion that some commotions had taken place at Paris. We think it extremely likely to be the case.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.

**THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER
To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State of MARYLAND.**

GENTLEMEN.

AN eloquent address, adopted by the two Houses of the General Assembly of Maryland, and signed on the fourteenth of this month, by Mr. Perry, the President of the Senate, and Mr. Chapman, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been presented to me by Mr. Howard, one of your Senators in Congress, in the absence of the other, Mr. Lloyd.

Convinced, as I have been, by an attentive observation of more than twenty years, that there is no state in this union whose public affairs, upon all great national occasions, have been conducted with more method, wisdom and decision, or whose results have been the effect of a more comprehensive and profound view of the subject, than those of the State of Maryland, I cannot receive the assurances of your entire and cordial approbation of the measures of my administration, without a singular sensation of pride and pleasure.

What shall I say to you gentlemen, on the subject of destruction of religion and encouragement of loose principles? I am not fond of introducing this sacred topic into political discussions. But religion is the basis of moral obligation—of the efficacy of all governments; the only ground of confidence between man and man, and the foundation of all society.—Without it the world would be a universal and perpetual war of artifice, intrigue, fraud, stratagem and violence, of all men against all men. This at least is my opinion, tho' I shall not persecute those who differ from me.

When religious liberty has been asserted by invincible arguments of the soundest divines, as well as the philosophers of this century, and the last; when every engine of wit, satire, humour and ridicule, have been employed to discountenance intolerance, is the whole to terminate in a cruel and sanguinary persecution of all religions? In the annihilation of all the sacred foundations of morality, government and society? America will not, I trust, be willing to be converted into a perfect bedlam, whatever other parts of the world may wish it.

At the time when, under every discouragement, I was called by the suffrages of very little more than half of the nation to the presidency of the general government, I was fully aware of the dangers that surrounded us, and of the perplexities that awaited my administration. A responsibility which might be determined, as my election had been, by two or three votes, presented itself before me, enough to have appalled a heart possessed of more fortitude than mine. But as the course of my life had led me for twenty years through scenes which afforded me, perhaps more than any other American, opportunities of weighing the probable effects of the passions, convulsions and agonies of a great nation, broke loose from all restraint, in the centre of Europe, I thought it might be as difficult for me as for any other to excuse myself from the trial. The affectionate and ardent support which I have received from my fellow citizens, has appeared much earlier, and more unanimous, than my most sanguine hopes had ever anticipated. In the generous and general declarations of satisfaction and approbation of my fellow citizens, in all parts of the union, I have received a reward which I esteem above all other personal consideration in this life. Nothing of the kind has excited my gratitude more sincerely than this magnificent address from the General Assembly of Maryland. Most cordially I wish you all health and happiness.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, December 23 1798.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, January 3.

A Message, accompanied by sundry papers relative to the imprisonment of American Seamen, from on board the Baltimore, by a vessel of war belonging to Great Britain, in pursuance of a resolution of the House of the 2d instant.—The message was as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

In compliance with your desire, expressed in your Resolution of the 2d of this month, I lay before you an extract, of a letter from George C. Morton, acting Consul of the United States at the Havannah, dated the 13th of November, 1798, to the Secretary of State, with a copy of a letter from him to L. Trelevant and William Simons, Esqrs, with their answer. Although your request extends no further, than such information as has been received, yet it may be a satisfaction to you to know, that as soon as this intelligence was communicated to me, circular orders were given by my direction to all the commanders of our vessels of war, a copy of which is also herewith transmitted.—I also directed this intelligence and these orders to be communicated to his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and to our Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Great Britain, with instructions to him to make the proper representation to that government upon this subject.

It is but justice to say, this is the first instance of misbehaviour of any of the British officers towards our vessels of war, that has come to my knowledge. According to all the representations that I have seen, the flag of the United States and their officers and men have been treated by the civil and military authority of the British nation, in Nova-Scotia, the West-India Islands, and on the Ocean, with uniform civility, politeness and friendship. I have no doubt that this first instance of misconduct will be readily corrected.

JOHN ADAMS.

To the Commanders of armed vessels in the service of the United States, given at the Navy Department, Dec. 29, 1798.

SIR,

It is the positive command of the President, that on no pretence whatever you permit the public vessel of war, under your command to be detained, or searched; nor any of the officers or men belonging to her, to be taken from her by the ships or vessels of any foreign nation, so long as you are in a capacity to repel such outrage on the honor of the American flag. If force should be exerted to compel your submission, you are to resist that force to the utmost of your power, and when overpowered by superior force, you are to strike your flag, and thus yield your vessel as well as your men; but never your men without your vessel.

You will remember, however, that your demeanor be respectful and friendly to the vessels and people of all nations in amity with the United States; and that you avoid as carefully, the commission of, as the submission to, injury.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. STODDERT.

NEWPORT, January 22.
LAUNCH.

Yesterday Morning at Sun Rise, the United States Frigate **GENERAL GREENE** was launched at Warren.—The Business was accomplished with Ease and Expedition, and without an Accident of any Kind.—The Frigate was expected to arrive in our Harbour this Day.—The Memory of the great and gallant General, whose Name she bears, is dear to the Citizens of this State, and renders interesting to us every Thing which renews the Recollection of *Rhode-Island's FAVORITE SON.*

IMPEACHMENT OF W. BLOUNT.

On the 4th Instant, the Senate of the United States proceeded with the Trial on the Plea of their Jurisdiction, and Mr. Dallas replied at great length to the Argument of Mr. Bayard (noticed in our last) after which the Court adjourned to the next Day, when Mr. Ingersoll delivered a Speech of about two Hours long, on the same Side with Mr. Dallas, and was replied to in a Speech of nearly the same Length by Mr. Harper, one of the Managers. The Senate not being ready to come to a Decision, adjourned 'till Monday the 7th Instant, when it was decided by 14 Voices against 11, that the Senate have no Jurisdiction in the Cause.—The Impeachment is of Course at an End.

A Bill has been reported and is now under Discussion in the House of Representatives, for punishing an Usurpation of the Executive Power of Negotiation, by unauthorized Persons. The Bill appears to be supported by a large Majority of the House.—Considerable Progress has been made in the *Bankrupt-Bill*. An Amendment has been agreed to, whereby the Operation of this Bill is suspended 'till the 1st Nov. 1799.

The Expenditures for the Year 1799, are estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 6,521,617 Dols. 69 Cents.

WE are informed, from *Philadelphia*, that the new Bill, for restraining our commercial Intercourse with *France* and her Dominions, which has been reported by Mr. Otis, as Chairman of the Committee of Defence, contains certain Provisions which are not found in the existing Act, but which are highly interesting to the *United States*.

First.—It proposes to authorize The President of the *United States*, to suspend the Prohibitions in reference to *France*, or to any Island, Port or Place, that shall disavow and refrain from Depredations on our Commerce. This Provision would, in effect, insure us a free and lucrative Trade to *Saint Domingo*: It being well understood, that *Toussaint* would cheerfully make any Stipulations that should be required, to ensure us from the Dangers of French Cruizers, and to secure to that Island the Advantages of our Trade. In short, this is the Moment to avail ourselves of the favourable State of Things in the West-Indies: If *Saint Domingo* becomes independent, of which there is little Doubt, we shall have the same Right to treat with the Governor *de facto*, that we have to treat with any other Sovereign, and while it remains a Colony, no Objection can be made even by *France*, to our furnishing it with Supplies; and after the Black General, who is a very able and influential Character, and justly appreciates the Advantages of a free Trade with the *United States*, has realized his sanguine Expectations, we shall derive from that Island incalculable Wealth, and become the Carriers of its Productions to the Exclusion of all other Nations.—*Toussaint* commands 30,000 disciplined Troops, devoted to him, and maintains by the Force of his Authority, the most perfect Tranquillity in the Island.

Secondly.—The Bill provides, that the President may, by Proclamation, suspend the Intercourse with any Island, Port, or Place, into which our Vessels are carried, and condemned and sold, or from whence Privateers are fitted out.—This Measure will soon starve the *Spaniards* and *Dutch* into better Manners; and without it, it is impossible to break up the piratical Nests.

Thirdly.—It also authorizes our Naval Commanders, to examine our own Vessels on the High Seas, and when bound to a prohibited Port, to seize and send them Home for Trial and Condemnation. A very necessary Precaution, against the Arts and Practices of many of our mercenary Owners and Captains, who on frivolous Pretences of Strife of Weather, or other Accidents, push into our Enemies Ports, and sell their Cargoes.

Fourthly.—It contains a Provision in favour of such Vessels and Cargoes as have arrived from *France* since the 1st of December, having been detained by Embargoes, Captures, or other Accidents.

Such are the principal Features, in this new and important Bill.—If carried into Effect, it will produce a great and favourable Change in our commercial System, and probably secure to the *United States*

a free and permanent Intercourse with the best Portion of the West-India Islands. [Com. Gaz.]

In the Gazette of the United States of the 10th Inst. is a long List of Appointments in the Army of the United States, among them we notice the following Gentlemen, belonging to this State, viz.

Captains, George Tillinghast, John Rogers, Abraham R. Ellery.—Lieuts. Whipple Lovett, Robert Overing, Thomas Brinley.—Ensigns. Cary Clark, Ozias Danforth, William E. Greene.

The French Directory have issued an *Arrete*, by which any Citizen of a neutral Nation, or otherwise engaged, on Board an Enemy's Vessel, shall be treated as a TRAITOR. Will this apply to Americans found on Board British Ships? Or are we at War with *France*?

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DIED.]—On the 8th Instant, in East-Hartford (Connecticut) Mr. SAMUEL FOWLER, aged 89. Born in this Town, 1710.

—At Port-au-Pee, on the 2d of Nov. last, Captain THOMAS C. CHURCH, of New-York, Son of Capt. Benjamin Church, late of this Place, deceased. He has left an afflicted Widow, and four Sisters, to lament the Loss of a most kind, tender and affectionate Husband and Brother.

A kind Caution to Heads of Families of every Description.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, AS it must afford a peculiar satisfaction to every real friend to human nature, to be favor'd with a hopeful prospect of the rising generation growing up to honor and reputation—So, on the contrary, it must be exceeding painful to anticipate a generation of vipers, desperadoes, ranters, rioters, thieves, drunkards, &c. &c. to be our successors on the stage of action as we are called off—to enjoy the former and avoid the latter, we think it of the highest importance, that you do not suffer your Boys to spend their evenings, especially Sunday evenings, at play, or rather at all manner of noisy mischief as they do, in the streets, to the no small disturbance and damage of the inhabitants—the insult and abuse suffered by these night rovers is such, that families can scarcely be at peace in their houses, or their property secure in their yards, cellars, and out-buildings.

M. B. Altho' a propensity to mischief, is prevalent enough in the heart of every child, yet it is presum'd that ardent Spirits, as a stimulous, has a share in this Business, otherwise Boys, from 5 to 12 years of age, would not be so daringly bold as they are.

Your inserting the above, Mr. Barber, will greatly oblige many more than one hundred and fifty PEACEABLE INHABITANTS. January 21, 1799.

On Thursday Morning last, as the Ship Charles, Capt. Barnard, just arrived from Batavia, was firing a Salute, one of the Seamen accidentally had his Hand blown off, of which he died the next Day.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Jan. 21.

ENTERED, From Ship Charles, Barnard, Batavia Brig Enterprize, Eddy, Hamburg Sch. Blackney, Munro, New-Prov. — Lucy, Howes, Washington Sloop George, Brown, New-York Sloop Sally, Westcott, Providence

CLEARED, For Sloop Polly, Briggs, Charleston — Sally, Eddy, Havanna — Eagle, Earle, Providence — Romeo, Heath, Ditto — Lively, Gifford, New-York

SALES at AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, 25th Instant, at 10 o' Clock, will be sold at GARDNER & DEAN'S Office, the following GOODS, viz.

THREE Pieces figured Velvets — 15 Dozen Cotton Stockings — 6 Pieces Coatings—40 Pieces White Cottons—50 Pieces Ribbons — 6 Pieces Broad-Cloths—1 Trunk Shoes—30 Dozen Tapes—4 New Feather Beds—10 Dozen Gloves — 3 Pieces Russia Sheetting—10 Dozen Ear-Drops—And sundry other Articles.

Conditions at Time of Sale.

Newport, Jan. 22, 1799.

THE Proprietors in the OHIO PURCHASE, residing in Newport and its Vicinity, are earnestly solicited to meet, at Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND'S, on Thursday the 24th Current, at Three o'Clock, P. M. there to adopt Measures, for the Security of their respective Claims.

Newport, 21st Jan. 1799.

STEPHEN PIERCE HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready-made Colours; an Assortment of neat Gun-Locks and Brass Furniture; Powder and Shot; a few Bags of Anniseed; a Quantity of excellent Mustard, in Bottles; a small Assortment of Glass Ware, of superior Quality; an Assortment of Crockery Ware; and a Quantity of excellent Spanish Segars.

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State of Rhode-Island, &c.

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THE Creditors of Azariah Albro, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Leather-Dresser, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. to be holden at East-Greenwich, in the County of Kent, on the third Monday of February next, to shew Cause (if any they have) why his Petition, there pending, praying for the Benefit of the Act passed June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

F. D. CHANNING, Dep. Sec'y.

CHOICE Good FRESH GRAISINS, to be sold, by Cask, or by Retail, 8 Pounds for a Dollar, at J. RICHARDSON'S, at the Post-Office.

TO BE SOLD,



A FARM in Middletown, on this Island, containing 95 Acres, well watered, with a good Dwelling

House, and other necessary Buildings, and a good Orchard &c. thereon.

Likewise a House and 62 Acres, of Land on the Island of Jamestown.—Also another Lot on said Island, of 30 Acres, and one Half of a House.—For further Particulars inquire of JONATHAN HOPKINS, living on the first mentioned Premises.

January 19, 1799.

WHEREAS *Maria Holland*, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Wife of JOHN HOLLAND, late of the same New-
port, Master, did on the seventeenth Day of January, A. D. 1799, lodge her Petition in the Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County aforesaid, praying for divers Causes therein set forth, that the Bond of Marriage between her and her said Husband may be dissolved, and a Decree of Divorce from the Bond aforesaid promulgated:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, to the said John Holland, and to all other Persons concerned, to appear at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, within and for said County, on the first Monday of March next, and shew Cause, why the Prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

A Witness,

WILLIAM V. KING, Clerk.
Newport, 18th Jan. 1799.

THE Creditors of EBENEZER AVERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Chaise-maker, are hereby notified to appear before the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport, within and for the said County of Newport, on the first Monday of March next, to nominate Commissioners to receive an Assignment of the Estate of the said Ebenezer Averell, and otherwise to carry into Effect the Act of Insolvency, granted to the said Ebenezer by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. at their Session held in June, A. D. 1798.

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District of Newport, Jan. 21.

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Ship *Charles*, Barnard, *Batavia*
Brig *Enterprise*, Eddy, *Hamburg*
Sch. *Blackney*, Munro, *New-Prov.*
— Lucy, Howes, *Washington*
Sloop *George*, Brown, *New-York*
Sloop *Sally*, Westcott, *Providence*

CLEARED, For
Sloop *Polly*, Briggs, *Charleston*
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Nov. 27, 1798.

GRANT BRITAIN.
THE Peace of Heaven is theirs, who life
 In such a just and charitable war.

FRANCE.
SHOULD the French amazed, vouchsafe a
 parley,
 And now instead of bullets wrapped in fire,
 To make a shaking lever in your walls;
 They only shoot calm words folded in smoke,
 To make a faithful error in your ears.

AMERICA TO FRANCE.
PEACE be to France—it France de peace
 permit!
 If not—bleed France, and peace ascend to
 Heaven!
 While we, God's wrathful agents, do concert
 Your proud contempt, who beat his peace to
 Heaven!

TO BE LET,
 And entered on the 25th of March,

 **AN** excellent FARM,
 situate in Boston-
 Neck, in North-King-
 town, containing 176
 Acres of Land, with the
 one Half of a Dwelling-House, a
 good Cellar, Corn-Crib, and Cheese-
 House.—Said Farm is the same
 whereon John Congdon, Esq; late
 of North-Kingstown, lived.—For
 further Particulars, inquire of the
 Subscriber, on the Premises.

STEPHEN CONGDON.
 North-Kingstown, Jan. 5, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING
 Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a
 reasonable Credit with approved
 Notes, payable at the Bank of
 Rhode-Island—

HYSON, Young Hyson, Su-
 chong, and Bohea TEAS,
 of the latest Importation warranted
 to be of the first Quality, by the
 Whole, Half, or Quarter Chests.—
 China, in Diving, Breakfast, and
 Tea Setts, per Box.—Best St. Pe-
 tersburgh clean Hemp.—Cordage
 and Cables, of all Dimensions—
 Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.—Ja-
 maica Sugar, Windward Island
 Rum, and Molasses per Hoghead.
 —Best French Brandy and Hol-
 land Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt,
 New-England Rum, by the Hog-
 head, or Cargo, on short Notice.—
 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glafs,
 by the Box or larger Quantity.—
 Superfine and Fine Flour.—Tar
 —Pitch—Salt, &c.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1798.

WINTER GOODS.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM
 Informs his Friends, That he has
 Received, and just Opened, at
 his Store, opposite Mr. THOMAS
 GREEN'S,

A Large Assortment of GOODS.
 —Also, a fresh Supply of
 English Morocco SHOES.

RICE by the Calk, or larger
 Quantity for Sale.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1798.

ROBERT LAWTON,
 Informs his Friends, Old Custom-
 ers, and the Public at large, that
 he has just received, and has for
 Sale, as cheap as at any Store
 in Newport,

A Fresh Supply of ENGLISH
 GOODS, suitable for the
 Season, consisting of Superfine and
 Second Broadcloths, & Cassimeres;
 a great Variety of Fancy Velling;
 Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaf-
 ticks and Plains; Calicoes and
 Chintzes; Satins; Modes; Lute-
 strings; Tiffanies; Ladies Satin,
 Weaver, and common Hats; and a
 great Variety of other Articles.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1798.

ACT limiting the Time within
 which Claims against the United
 States, for Credits on the Books of
 the Treasury, may be presented for
 Allowance:

BE it Enacted by the Senate, and
 House of Representatives, of the
 United States of America, in Congress
 assembled, That all Credits on the
 Books of the Treasury of the Unit-
 ed States, for Transactions during
 the late War, which according to
 the Course of the Treasury, have
 hitherto been discharged by issuing
 Certificates of registered Debt, shall
 be forever barred and precluded
 from Settlement or Allowance, un-
 less claimed by the proper Creditors,
 or their legal Representatives, on or
 before the First Day of March, in
 the Year One Thousand Seven
 Hundred and Ninety-nine.—And
 the Secretary of the Treasury is
 hereby required, to cause this Act
 to be published, in one or more
 of the public Papers, of each State.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
 Speaker of the House of
 Representatives.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
 President of the Senate,
 pro tempore.

APPROVED, July 9th, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
 PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIMEON MARTIN,
 Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a rea-
 sonable Credit, with approved
 Notes, payable at the Bank of
 Rhode-Island,

GOOD retailing Surinam
 and Havanna Molasses, by
 the Hoghead, Tierce or Barrel;
 old 3d Proof Windward-Island
 Rum; New-England Rum by the
 Hoghead or Barrel; brown and
 white Sugar, by the Barrel and
 Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and
 St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the
 Hundred Bushels or less Quantity.
 Newport, October 8, 1798.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

HAS just received by the last
 Ships a Fresh Supply, and
 beautiful Assortment, of EUROP-
 EAN GOODS, suitable for the
 present Season, which he has for
 Sale, at a very reasonable Advance,
 at his Shop in Thames-street, a few
 Doors below the Ferry Wharf.

Also for Sale, good coarse ROCK
 SALT, by the Bushel.

He gives the highest Price for
 FLAX-SEED that is clean.

All Favours will be gratefully
 acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 4, 1798.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.
 Have just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent
 French and Spanish Brandy,
 2d and 3d Proof; real Amsterdam
 Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix
 and Antigua Rum, and a few Pun-
 cheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a
 superior Quality.

All of which will be disposed of,
 on very low Terms, either by the
 Hoghead, Barrel, or less Quantity,
 as may best suit the Purchaser.

Also, Molasses, by the Hoghead
 or Barrel; Brown Sugar, by the
 Hoghead or Barrel; Bohea Tea,
 by the Chest or Dozen; Souchong
 Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and
 a Variety of other Articles in the
 Grocery Line.

Newport, Dec. 17, 1798.

New Goods.
John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends
 and the Public in general, That
 he has just received, at his Store,
 directly opposite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Assortment
 of the most fashionable
 DRY GOODS, which he is
 determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks
 to his Customers, and requests a
 Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, 27th Nov. 1798.

John Baker

Respectfully informs the Public, that
 he continues his Business as usual,
 and has for Sale, at his Store, for-
 merly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN
 PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's
 Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter
 Cask and Gallon, 2d, 3d, and
 4th Proof.

West India Rum, by the Barrel or
 Gallon.

New England Rum, by the Barrel or
 Gallon.

Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.

Brown Sugar by the Barrel.

White Spanish by Flote Do.

Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine.

Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.

A general Assortment of Glass Ware.

Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of
 best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd,
 and common Ditto.

An elegant Assortment Morocco Shoes.
 Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also, a Variety of other Articles, in
 the Grocery Line, which he will dis-
 pose of at a reduced Price for Cash.

TO BE SOLD,
The FERRY on Easton's

Point (commonly called the Point-
 Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on
 Conanicut; together with the two
 Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings,
 and Land belonging to them.—At the
 Point Ferry, there are two Wharves,
 with a Range of Stores on each of
 them, and a Ferry House, with a Gar-
 den belonging to it:—Also, a large
 House Lot, adjoining the Wanton-
 Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet,
 and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—
 On the Conanicut Side, besides the
 Wharf, there is a large convenient
 Ferry-House, lately built, and in perfect
 Repair, with Four Acres of good Land
 belonging to it. The above Property
 will be sold upon reasonable Terms,
 by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.
 Newport, Nov. 27, 1798.

Thomas Green

At the B U C K, near the Red
 Market,

Having just Imported, a FRESH
 SUPPLY of

**ENGLISH and INDIA
 GOODS,**

Has now on Hand, a very exten-
 sive Assortment, which he is selling
 at the usual low Prices!—And,
 N. B. While he feels very grate-
 ful to his good Customers, for past
 Favours, and begs a Continuance
 of the same, earnestly entreats
 those, who are delinquent, in Town
 and Country, to discharge their
 respective Obligations.

N. B. Home made CLOTHS
 taken in Pay, as heretofore.

Newport, Nov. 27, 1798.

THE highest Price, in Cash,
 given for clean Linen or
 Cotton R A G S, by the Printer
 hereof.

ATTENTION!
RENDEZVOUS for the Pur-
 pose of Recruiting a Company of
 ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS, sta-
 tioned at Fort Wolcott, in Newport
 Harbour, is opened at Mr. SAMUEL
 VAUGHN's, on the Parade, where any
 Person desirous of serving his Country
 will have an Opportunity to engage—
 The Term of Enlistment will be 5
 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars—
 Monthly Pay to Artificers (such as
 Carpenters, Wheelrights, and Black-
 smiths) 10 Dollars per Month, Musi-
 cians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars
 —The Clothing is complete, provisions
 good, and a large Allowance—If unfor-
 tunately a Soldier should get Sick, he
 will be healed free from Expence, and
 if wounded in the Service of his Coun-
 try, will receive a Compensation equal
 to his Disability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.
 W. LITTLEFIELD,
 Capt. Corps Artillerists and Engineers.
 Newport July 30th, 1798.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,
INVITES his Friends, old Cul-
 tomers, and others, to his Shop,
 where a very handsome Assortment
 of GOODS, suitable for the Season,
 just imported, will be found, upon
 as low Terms, for Cash, as at any
 Store in the State.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
JAMAICA Spirits, by the Hog-
 head or Barrel,
BRANDY and **GENEVA**, by the Pipe or
 Barrel.
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, suit-
 able for Retailing, by the Hoghead or
 Barrel.
Hyson and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or
 Pound.
FLOUR, BEER, and RICE, by the Barrel,
 or Tierce.

On COMMISSION.
 Sundry Dwelling Houses, situate in different
 Parts of this Town, Cheap for Cash.
 He carries on the Baking Business in all its
 Branches.—He has on Hand, a Quantity of
 Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any
 imported of equal Quality. He gives the
 highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

HOLMES WEAVER,
CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,
 Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its
 Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP,
 in MARTIN-STREET, a little North-
 ward of the Mercury Printing Office, where he
 carries on the above Business, in all its vari-
 ous Branches.

He flatters himself, that an anxious Solitude
 to please, will insure him the Patronage of a
 generous Public, in an Art conducive to Ele-
 gance:—Assuring them they shall be supplied,
 with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can
 be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-
 York or Philadelphia.

The most fashionable and approved Patterns,
 shall be constantly procured, and neatly exe-
 cuted.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work,
 done in the most tasteful Manner.

Likewise—beautiful Japan Varnish done
 at the most reduced Prices; which is the highest
 and most transparent Polish, hitherto invented.

The above Varnish may be applied to
 old Furniture, without the Trouble of remov-
 ing it.

John Adams,

Leather-Dresser and Glover,
 Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from
 his Shop, in Tanner Street,
 to that formerly occupied by Mr.
 AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad-street,
 at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves;
 where he continues to carry on the
 Leather-Dressing Business, in its
 various Branches.

He has constantly for Sale,
 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves,
 of different Qualities, by the Dozen
 or single Pair.—Also, Deer-Skins;
 white Calf and Lamb-Skins, for
 wetting; Wash-Leather, for Breech-
 es Linings; Hat and Spinning
 Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.

GRAT BRITAIN.
THE Peace of Heaven is theirs, who lift
 their swords,
 To such a just and charitable war.

FRANCE.
BEHOLD the French amazed, vouchsafe a
 parle,
 And now instead of bullets wrapped in fire,
 To make a shaking fever in your walls;
 They only shoot calm words folded in smoke,
 To make a faithful error in your ears.

AMERICA TO FRANCE.
PEACE be to France—it France do peace
 permit!
 If not;—bleed France, and peace ascend to
 Heaven!
 While we, God's wrathful agents, do concert
 Your proud contempt, who beat his peace to
 Heaven.

TO BE LET,
 And entered on the 25th of March,

 **AN** excellent FARM,
 situate in Boston-
 Neck, in North-King-
 town, containing 170
 Acres of Land, with the
 one Half of a Dwelling-House, a
 good Cellar, Corn-Crib, and Cheese-
 House.—Said Farm is the same
 whereon John Congdon, Esq; late
 of North-Kingstown, lived.—For
 further Particulars, inquire of the
 Subscriber, on the Premises.

STEPHEN CONGDON.
 North-Kingstown, Jan. 5, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING
 Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a
 reasonable Credit with approved
 Notes, payable at the Bank of
 Rhode-Island—

HYSON, Young Hyson, Su-
 chong, and Bohea TEAS,
 of the latest Importation warranted
 to be of the first Quality, by the
 Whole, Half, or Quarter Chests.—
 China, in Dining, Breakfast, and
 Tea Setts, per Box.—Best St. Pe-
 tersburgh clean Hemp.—Cordage
 and Cables, of all Dimensions—
 Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.—Ja-
 maica Sugar, Windward Island
 Rum, and Molasses per Hoghead.
 —Best French Brandy and Hol-
 land Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt,
 New-England Rum, by the Hog-
 head, or Cargo, on short Notice.—
 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass,
 by the Box or larger Quantity.—
 Superfine and Fine Flour.—Tar
 —Pitch—Salt, &c.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1798.

WINTER GOODS.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM
 Informs his Friends, That he has
 Received, and just Opened, at
 his Store, opposite Mr. THOMAS
 GREEN'S,

A Large Assortment of GOODS.
 —Also, a fresh Supply of
 English Morocco SHOES.

RICE by the Cask, or larger
 Quantity for Sale.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1798.

ROBERT LAWTON,
 Informs his Friends, Old Custom-
 ers, and the Public at large, that
 he has just received, and has for
 Sale, as cheap as at any Store
 in Newport,

A Fresh Supply of ENGLISH
 GOODS, suitable for the
 Season, consisting of Superfine and
 Second Broadcloths, & Casimires;
 a great Variety of Fancy Velling;
 Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaf-
 ticks and Plains; Calicoes and
 Chintzes; Satins; Modes; Lute-
 strings; Tiffanies; Ladies Sattin,
 Weaver, and common Hats; and a
 great Variety of other Articles.

Newport, Nov. 26, 1798.

ACT limiting the Time within
 which Claims against the United
 States, for Credits on the Books of
 the Treasury, may be presented for
 Allowance:

BE it Enacted by the Senate, and
 House of Representatives, of the
 United States of America, in Congress
 assembled, That all Credits on the
 Books of the Treasury of the Unit-
 ed States, for Transactions during
 the late War, which according to
 the Course of the Treasury, have
 hitherto been discharged by issuing
 Certificates of registered Debt, shall
 be forever barred and precluded
 from Settlement or Allowance, un-
 less claimed by the proper Creditors,
 or their legal Representatives, on or
 before the First Day of March, in
 the Year One Thousand Seven
 Hundred and Ninety-nine.—And
 the Secretary of the Treasury is
 hereby required, to cause this Act
 to be published, in one or more
 of the public Papers, of each State.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
 Speaker of the House of
 Representatives.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
 President of the Senate,
 pro tempore.

APPROVED, July 9th, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
 PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIMEON MARTIN,
 Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a rea-
 sonable Credit, with approved
 Notes, payable at the Bank of
 Rhode-Island,

GOOD retailing Surinam
 and Havanna Molasses, by
 the Hoghead, Tierce or Barrel;
 old 3d Proof Windward-Island
 Rum; New-England Rum by the
 Hoghead or Barrel; brown and
 white Sugar, by the Barrel and
 Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and
 St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the
 Hundred Bushels or less Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

HAS just received by the last
 Ships a Fresh Supply, and
 beautiful Assortment, of EUROP-
 EAN GOODS, suitable for the
 present Season, which he has for
 Sale, at a very reasonable Advance,
 at his Shop in Thames-street, a few
 Doors below the Ferry Wharf.

Also for Sale, good coarse ROCK
 SALT, by the Bushel.

He gives the highest Price for
 FLAX-SEED that is clean.

All Favours will be gratefully
 acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 4, 1798.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.
 Have just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent
 French and Spanish Brandy,
 2d and 3d Proof; real Amsterdam
 Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix
 and Antigua Rum, and a few Pun-
 cheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a
 superior Quality.

All of which will be disposed of,
 on very low Terms, either by the
 Hoghead, Barrel, or less Quantity,
 as may best suit the Purchaser.

Also, Molasses, by the Hoghead
 or Barrel; Brown Sugar, by the
 Hoghead or Barrel; Bohea Tea,
 by the Chest or Dozen; Souchong
 Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and
 a Variety of other Articles in the
 Grocery Line.

Newport, Dec. 17, 1798.

New Goods.
John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends
 and the Public in general, That
 he has just received, at his Store,
 directly opposite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Assortment
 of the most fashionable
 DRY GOODS, which he is
 determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks
 to his Customers, and requests a
 Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, 27th Nov. 1798.

John Baker

Respectfully informs the Public, that
 he continues his Business as usual,
 and has for Sale, at his Store, for-
 merly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN
 PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's
 Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter
 Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and
 4th Proof.

West India Rum, by the Barrel or
 Gallon.

New England Rum by the Barrel or
 Gallon.

Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.

Brown Sugar by the Barrel.

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Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine.

Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.

A general Assortment of Glass Ware.

Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of

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and common Ditto.

An elegant Assortment Morocco Shoes.

Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also, a Variety of other Articles, in
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TO BE SOLD,
The FERRY on Easton's

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 The Term of Enlistment will be 5
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 Monthly Pay to Artificers (such as
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GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.
 W. LITTLEFIELD,
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BRANDY and **GENEVA**, by the Pipe or
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MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, suit-
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Hyson and **Bohea** TEA, by the Dozen, or
 Pound.
FLOUR, **BEEF**, and **RICE**, by the Barrel,
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 He carries on the Baking Business in all its
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 York or Philadelphia.

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 cuted.

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 wetting; Wash-Leather, for Breech-
 es Linings; Hat and Spinning
 Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.